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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/613,443	07/03/2003	Eric A. Goldfarb	020489-000120US	6557
20350	7590	05/07/2007	EXAMINER	
TOWNSEND AND TOWNSEND AND CREW, LLP			POUS, NATALIE R	
TWO EMBARCADERO CENTER			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
EIGHTH FLOOR			3731	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/613,443	GOLDFARB ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Natalie Pous	3731

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 10 April 2007.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 20,67 and 72-85 is/are pending in the application.
 - 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 20,67 and 72-85 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 - a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 12/29/06, 2/2/06, 2/13/04.
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date: _____.
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments/Remarks

Examiner acknowledges cancellation to rejected claims 68 and 70 however, the indicated allowability of claims 20 and 67 is withdrawn in view of Kuehn (US 6165183).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

(e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

The changes made to 35 U.S.C. 102(e) by the American Inventors Protection Act of 1999 (AIPA) and the Intellectual Property and High Technology Technical Amendments Act of 2002 do not apply when the reference is a U.S. patent resulting directly or indirectly from an international application filed before November 29, 2000. Therefore, the prior art date of the reference is determined under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) prior to the amendment by the AIPA (pre-AIPA 35 U.S.C. 102(e)).

Claims 20,,, rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Kuehn et al. (US 6165183).

Regarding Claim 20, Kuehn teaches an apparatus for repairing a valve in a patient's body, the valve having a plurality of movable leaflet, the leaflets having a superior surface on a first side, and an inferior surface on an opposing side, the apparatus comprising: a pair of articulating arms (440) coupled together and movable from an open position in which portions of the articulating arms are spaced apart (fig. 20) to a closed configuration to engage the inferior surfaces of the leaflets and hold the leaflets in a coapted configuration in which portions of the superior surfaces are facing each other; wherein the articulating arms are implantable in the patients body (it is noted that although articulating arms 440 are attached to a delivery catheter, they are implanted as seen in fig. 20) to maintain the leaflets in a coapted configuration; a control mechanism (456) operatively coupled to the articulating arms and adapted to open and close the pair of articulating arms, wherein the arms can be closed to engage the leaflets and thereafter be opened to allow release of the leaflets (it is noted that since control mechanism (456) may be pulled to draw the graspers toward superior elements to grip the leaflets, it may also be pushed away from the leaflets thereby releasing them); a central member (444) detachably coupled to a shaft (441) (it is noted that the entire device may be disassembled) adapted for delivering the articulating arms into a heart, the articulating arms being movably coupled to the central member; and a pair of superior elements (450) movably coupled to the central member (444) (it is noted that since central member and arms 450 are both on shaft 441, they are operably coupled together), the superior elements being configured to engage the superior surfaces whereby the leaflets may be pinched between the articulating arms (440) and the

superior elements ((450), and wherein the superior elements are resiliently biased into an extended configuration in which portions of the superior elements are spaced apart form the central member for engaging the superior surfaces of the leaflets (fig. 20)

Regarding Claim 67, Kuehn teaches an apparatus for repairing a valve in a patient's body, the valve having a plurality of movable leaflets, the leaflets having a superior surface on a first side and an inferior surface on an opposing side, the apparatus comprising: a pair of articulating arms (440) coupled together and being movable from an open position in which portions of the articulating arms are spaced apart (fig. 20) to a closed position in which portions of the articulating arms are closer together (it is noted that when the graspers are holding the leaflets they will be drawn closer together), the arms being configured to engage the inferior surfaces of the leaflets and hold the leaflets in a copated configuration in which portions of the superior surfaces are facing each other; a control mechanism (456) operatively coupled to the articulating arms and adapted to open and close the pair of articulating arms; and a pair of superior elements (450, 452) movably coupled, the superior elements configured to engage the superior surfaces whereby the leaflets may be engaged between the articulating arms and the superior elements, wherein the articulating arms and superior elements are moved independently of one another (456, 446) and can be closed to engage the leaflets and thereafter be opened to allow release and recapture of the leaflets.

Regarding Claim 72, Kuehn teaches the apparatus of claim 20, wherein the central member (444) is configured to be positioned through the valve between the leaflets (fig. 20)

Regarding Claim 73, Kuehn teaches the apparatus of claim 20, wherein the superior elements (450,452) are coupled to a conduit (446) slidably coupled to the central member (444)

Regarding Claim 74, Kuehn teaches the apparatus of claim 20, wherein the articulating arms (440) have engaging surfaces for engaging the surfaces of the leaflets (fig 20)

Regarding Claim 75, Kuehn teaches the apparatus of claim 74, wherein the engaging surfaces have teeth (see distal-most end of articulating arms (440)).

Regarding Claim 76, Kuehn teaches the apparatus of claim 20, wherein the shaft (441) is flexible and configured for positioning through a blood vessel into the heart (it is noted that since as seen in fig. 20, shaft is in the heart, it is therefore flexible and configured for positioning through a blood vessel into the heart)

Regarding Claim 77, Kuehn teaches the apparatus of claim 76, wherein the shaft, articulating arms and central member are slidably positionable through an endovascular sheath (it is noted that endovascular sheaths come in many sizes and the device of Kuehn since it is meant for endovascular procedures, is capable of being slidably positionable through an endovascular sheath)

Regarding Claim 78, Kuehn teaches the apparatus of claim 67, wherein the articulating arms (440) have engaging surfaces for engaging the surfaces of the leaflets (fig 20).

Regarding Claim 79, Kuehn teaches the apparatus of claim 78, wherein the articulating arms engage the surfaces of the leaflets without penetration thereof (it is noted that the teeth as seen on articulating arms 440 have blunt tips)

Regarding Claim 80, Kuehn teaches the apparatus of claim 78, wherein the engaging surfaces have teeth (see distal-most end of articulating arms (440)).

Regarding Claim 81, Kuehn teaches the apparatus of claim 67, wherein the shaft, articulating arms and central member are slidably positionable through an endovascular sheath (it is noted that endovascular sheaths come in many sizes and the device of Kuehn since it is meant for endovascular procedures, is capable of being slidably positionable through an endovascular sheath).

Regarding Claim 82, Kuehn teaches the apparatus of claim 67, wherein the shaft (441) is flexible and configured for positioning through a blood vessel into the heart (it is noted that since as seen in fig. 20, shaft is in the heart, it is therefore flexible and configured for positioning through a blood vessel into the heart).

Regarding Claim 84, Kuehn teaches an apparatus of claim 67, wherein the control mechanism (456) is adapted to open and close the articulating arms in tandem.

Regarding Claim 85, Kuehn teaches an apparatus of claim 67, wherein the superior elements are resiliently biased (it is noted that all materials have some sort of resiliency associated with them).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

Claim 83 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kuehn in view of Oz et al. (US 6269819). Kuehn teaches all limitations of preceding independent claim 67, but fails to teach wherein the control mechanism is adapted to open and close each articulating arm independently. Oz teaches a device for use on the heart leaflets comprising a control mechanism adapted to allow each articulating arm to move independently in order to provide precise control over the device. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the device of Kuehn with a control mechanism adapted to allow each articulating arm to move independently in order to provide precise control over the device.

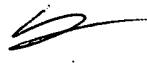
Conclusion

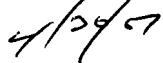
Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Natalie Pous whose telephone number is (571) 272-6140. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 8:00am-5:30pm, off every 2nd Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Anhtuan Nguyen can be reached on (571) 272-4963. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

NRP
4/27/07


ANHTUAN T. NGUYEN
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER


4/29/07